

(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR NONPROFIT AND CLASSROOM PERIODICALS.—Section 3626(a)(4) of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(4)(A) Except as specified in subparagraph (B), rates of postage for a class of mail or kind of mailer under former section 4358 (d) or (e) of this title shall be established so that postage on each mailing of such mail shall be as nearly as practicable 5 percent lower than the postage for a corresponding regular-rate category mailing.

“(B) With respect to the postage for the advertising pound portion of any mail matter under former section 4358 (d) or (e) of this title, the 5-percent discount specified in subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the advertising portion exceeds 10 percent of the publication involved.”.

(d) SPECIAL RULE FOR NONPROFIT STANDARD (A) MAIL.—Section 3626(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) The rates for mail matter under former sections 4452 (b) and (c) of this title shall be established as follows:

“(A) The estimated average revenue per piece to be received by the Postal Service from each subclass of mail under former sections 4452 (b) and (c) of this title shall be equal, as nearly as practicable, to 60 percent of the estimated average revenue per piece to be received from the most closely corresponding regular-rate subclass of mail.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the estimated average revenue per piece of each regular-rate subclass shall be calculated on the basis of expected volumes and mix of mail for such subclass at current rates in the test year of the proceeding.

“(C) Rate differentials within each subclass of mail matter under former sections 4452 (b) and (c) shall reflect the policies of this title, including the factors set forth in section 3622(b) of this title.”.

(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL MATTER.—Section 3626(a) of title 39, United States Code, as amended by subsection (d) of this section, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) The rates for mail matter under former sections 4554 (b) and (c) of this title shall be established so that postage on each mailing of such mail shall be as nearly as practicable 5 percent lower than the postage for a corresponding regular-rate mailing.”.

SEC. 2. TRANSITIONAL AND TECHNICAL PROVISIONS.

(a) TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR NONPROFIT STANDARD (A) MAIL.—In any proceeding in which rates are to be established under chapter 36 of title 39, United States Code, for mail matter under former sections 4452 (b) and (c) of that title, pending as of the date of enactment of section 1 of this Act, the estimated reduction in postal revenue from such mail matter caused by the enactment of section 3626(a)(6)(A) of that title, if any, shall be treated as a reasonably assignable cost of the Postal Service under section 3622(b)(3) of that title.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 3626(a)(1) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking “4454(b), or 4454(c)” and inserting “4554(b), or 4554(c)”.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their re-

marks and include extraneous material on S. 2686.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair redesignates tomorrow, Thursday, October 12, as the time for further proceedings on the seven motions to suspend the rules that were debated on Tuesday, October 10, on which further proceedings were postponed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA BARBARA SCIENTISTS RECEIVE NOBEL PRIZES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to excellence on the campus of the University of California at Santa Barbara.

As Members of the House may know, the Nobel Prizes for chemistry and physics were awarded this week to two brilliant members of this wonderful university in my congressional district. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Professors Alan Heeger and Herbert Kroemer for their outstanding work.

Herbert Kroemer, an engineering professor, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics for helping to develop cutting edge laser technology. This technology is widely used today in the Internet's fiber optics network and consumer goods like CD players, bar code readers and laser pointers. His work has given us the communication tools that are powering our new economy and helping America to dominate the world in technology.

Professor Kroemer has been at UCSB since 1976. Prior to that, he worked in research labs in the United States, in Germany, and at the University of Colorado.

Arriving at UCSB, he persuaded his department to focus its research efforts on emerging compound semiconductor

technology and helped the University to become a leader in this field. We are grateful for his foresight and dedication.

Physics Professor Alan Heeger won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Many people believe that his work on electrically conducting plastics will revolutionize computing. It is expected that this new field of chemistry will provide ways to produce flat-screen TVs, plastic roll-up computer screens, and molecular computers smaller than watches.

Professor Heeger has been at UC Santa Barbara since 1982. He has also taught at universities in Pennsylvania, Utah, and in Geneva. He has won numerous awards, including an Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship and a John Simon Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship. His lifetime dedication and work has developed a new field of study, and enormous new opportunities, at the intersection of physics and chemistry.

A member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences noted that these two prizes are about the electronics of today and the electronics of the future. I certainly agree.

Mr. Speaker, these two gentlemen reflect the high quality of research and instruction found throughout the University of California system and especially in my heart at the University at Santa Barbara.

UC Santa Barbara Chancellor Henry Yang noted yesterday that Professors Heeger's and Kroemer's work are examples of the kind of interdisciplinary research that are a hallmark at this campus, UC Santa Barbara. I know that the central coast of California reaps the benefits of this wonderful institution on a daily basis.

I have a long history with UC Santa Barbara. My husband was a religious studies professor there for more than 30 years, and that was before he came here to Congress. I received my master's in education there a few years back, and our son is also a graduate of UC Santa Barbara. Many of my staff were students there as well. It is a wonderful institution which has opened the doors of opportunity to millions of people, both young and old.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Professor Kroemer, Professor Heeger for this tremendous recognition and for the extremely wonderful contributions they have made to the University of California at Santa Barbara and to our society. The entire central coast is proud of their achievements and proud that they call UCSB home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr.